

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$3.00
Three Months \$1.50
Two Weeks 50c
Postage extra takes for less than one month.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure agents throughout the country. Persons in the service of the South will be preferred or those who are in some office of their own interest. Believing that the circulation can be greatly extended, we make it a special care to reward its local agents.

We see a proposition is offered in Congress to guard the Constitution so far as the mode of making a President, and we are gratified to see that the proposition is not a wise suggestion. We think, however, that the author of this proposition will hardly perceive in it, his plan makes matters a great deal worse than they are at present. Congress is the worst body to which the choice of a President should be confided. Congress has twice settled who should be President, and in both cases, particularly the last one, created a vast amount of dissatisfaction. We should not even give to Congress the supervision of the choice by lot, if it could be avoided. We don't know but the Judges of the Supreme Court had better be intrusted with the process. It is not worth while to lead members of Congress into temptation. They are, to be sure they are, all honorable men, and it is well to keep them, so by offering to them tempting opportunities.

We give space this morning to a communication comparing the results of free and slave labor. The intelligent reader will find in it a subject of reflection. The facts are misapprehended, and the philosophy built on misapprehension is, of course, absurd. An Abolitionist need not mislead his friends by it, for facts and figures will not impress him. Other people who desire to understand a subject much agitated and much misunderstood will find the article worth reading.

The whole country observes in the conduct of Halleck a degree of animosity toward McClellan that Halleck's own story doesn't justify. He blames McClellan for not going to Washington in time to relieve Pope, and blames him for not relieving Harper's Ferry. The country will hardly endorse the justice of these censures upon Halleck's own showing.

General Scott replies again to ex-President Buchanan, and closes the controversy. Buchanan closed it before, so it is twice closed; but this reply will, perhaps, bring some more last words from the ex-President.

THE REBEL CLARKSON IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling Intelligencer learns from the Deputy United States Marshal for Cabell county, that the rebel Colonel Clarkson, with a large force of cavalry, has been scouring Cabell county and the country between the Big Sandy and Kanawha rivers for several days, capturing prisoners and driving off cattle, horses and mules. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week he was in Cabell county, and approached within twelve miles of tinyandotte, which he might do again with perfect impunity, and there are no troops near enough to molest him or make him afraid. He captured about forty Union men and took them away with him, besieging a large number of houses, hogs and cattle. Clarkson came down through Tazewell and Logan counties and returned by the same route. Col. Zeigler is at Corral with the Fifth Virginia, but he is kept pretty busy fighting the guerrilla Captain Wicker, commonly known as "Clawhammer," whose band infest Wayne county.

STEAMERS FOR THE REBELS.—The Glasgow Morning Journal announces that the fleet of first class steamers that have been purchased in Scotland for the purpose of running the blockade, are leaving gradually. "The swift river steamer Ruby, one hundred and twenty tons, and the splendid last mill steamer Giraffe, of three hundred and sixty tons, left Greenock on the 15th of November. They had both undergone a strengthening outfit for the passage across the Atlantic. The Ruby is commanded by Captain Gregory, and has twenty-two men. The Giraffe is commanded by Captain Duguid, has fifty men, and takes out a valuable cargo in boxes, cases, and packages (containing "Gregory's pills") is said) and over £13,000 worth of bonds, £10,000 worth of medicine and 2000 worth of surgical instruments. The Giraffe also takes out thirty "passengers," as they are styled, but these are more useful than ornamental.

EDWARD FOWNEY AND THE OTHER PARASITES CRACK THE PARTY WHIP LOUDLY. They say that every officer of the Government who does not sustain all the acts of the Administration, embracing the peculiar principles of the Republican party, will be required to wear the plumb.

Congress on Monday passed a bill that all judgments now pending, or hereafter brought for collection or recovery of debts or money due the United States from collectors or other officers, shall be paid in gold and silver.

"HUMMING BIRD" RACES ARE THE NEWEST AND SWEETEST THING OUT. They are of satin silk, ornamented with sprays of foliage, upon which are represented birds and butterflies. It takes a spot to secure one.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS SAYS THE STATE OF NEW YORK IS THE LEAST POPULOUS PER CAPITA, AND THE LEAST INDUSTRIALIZED.

IN THIS TABLE WE OBSERVE THAT THE SIX POOREST STATES ARE THOSE WHICH HAVE NEVER HAD ANY SLAVE LABOR, BUT HAVE HAD THE FULL BENEFIT OF THE ALLEGED SUPERIORITY OF THE EXCLUSIVE FREE LABOR SYSTEM. THE SEVEN WEALTHIEST STATES ARE ALL BUT ONE INDEBTED TO THE ASSISTANCE OF SLAVE LABOR FOR THEIR PROSPERITY, AND THAT ONE IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE WEALTH BY THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. THE ABOVE IS A VERY MEAGRE EXPONITION OF THE GOING-PROPOSITION IN THE STATES AND COUNTRIES WHERE SLAVE LABOR HAS BEEN USED. THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS A COMMENTARY ON ITS TRUTH.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY EXHIBITS THESE FACTS. THE SLAVE POPULATION OF KENTUCKY WAS BUT 22,000, OR 29 PER CENT. OF THE STATE'S (OR 29 PER CENT. OF THE WHITE POPULATION); CONSEQUENTLY, WHILE ITS WEALTH IS MUCH INFERIOR TO THAT OF OHIO AND THE POORER HALF OF KENTUCKY COUNTIES WERE ABOUT A PAIR WITH THE AVERAGE OF OHIO. BUT IN THE SEVEN COUNTIES WHICH HAVE THE LARGEST POPULATION OF SLAVES (13 PER CENT.), WOODFORD, PAYETTE, BOURBON, SCOTT, SHELBY, CLARKE, AND CHRISTIAN, THE VALUE OF THE FARMS, \$10,221,220, THE VALUE OF THE CATTLE, HORSES, MACHINERY, HORSES, OXEN, MILLS, &c., AND ACCUMULATED WEALTH, BECAUSE THEY ARE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING WEALTH BY BEING PUT IN USE. SLAVE LABOR IS MORE PROFITABLE THAN THESE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH, AND IS AS JUSTLY COUNTED AS WEALTH ACCORDING TO ITS MARKETABLE VALUE. BUT TO REMOVE ALL SUCH QUIBBLES, LET US STRIKE OUT FROM OUR CALCULATION THE VAST ITEM OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN WHICH THE MIXED LABOR STATES SO LARGE EXCEED THE OTHERS, AND THEREBY EXCLUDE NEGRO PROPERTY FROM OUR ESTIMATE.

WE SHALL THEN COMPUTE THE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF FARMS (WITH THEIR IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT), AND MANUFACTURING CAPITAL. TO FACILITATE THE COMPUTATION, HOWEVER, WE SHALL SELECT, INSTEAD OF ALL THE COUNTIES OF EACH STATE, ONLY THOSE FOUR COUNTIES IN EACH STATE WHICH PRESENT THE LARGEST AGGREGATE OF WEALTH.¹ SUCH A COMPUTATION CLOSES THE FOLLOWING FACTS, SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

"THESE FOUR COUNTIES, ST. LOUIS, AND BATTINSON, EXHIBIT THE APPROXIMATE PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL NON-SLAVERY POPULATION, THAT WE HAVE THOUGHT PROPER TO EXTRACT FROM THE COUNTIES WHICH ARE MORE NEARLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SLAVE SYSTEM."

The Abolition Policy...Tested by the Census.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

GENTLEMEN:—A fellow-citizen, deeply interested in the salvation of the Union, desires most respectfully to ask your attention to the briefest possible statement of the most important permanent political facts which have ever been submitted public consideration, as a guide in determining our national policy.

In the present emergency, when it is contended by a powerful political party that slavery should be instantly destroyed as *status quo*, and by others that it should be not only assailed, but *permanently destroyed* for military reasons at present, and for its supposed hostility to democratic liberty, we are gratified to see that the proposition is not a wise suggestion. We think, however, that the author of this proposition will hardly perceive in it, his plan makes matters a great deal worse than they are at present. Congress is the worst body to which the choice of a President should be confided. Congress has twice settled who should be President, and in both cases, particularly the last one, created a vast amount of dissatisfaction. We should not even give to Congress the supervision of the choice by lot, if it could be avoided. We don't know but the Judges of the Supreme Court had better be intrusted with the process. It is not worth while to lead members of Congress into temptation. They are, to be sure they are, all honorable men, and it is well to keep them, so by offering to them tempting opportunities.

The following facts, established by the census of 1850, have been strangely overlooked or concealed from the public by those who should know them:

1. Wherever, in the United States, the people have enjoyed the advantages of slavery, they have been distinguished by their general industrial prosperity and superiority in wealth and social happiness over similar communities which have not enjoyed the use of slave labor.

2. Throughout all the slaveholding States those counties which have had the greatest degree of prosperity are those which approximate nearest to the condition of the white labor States, by having the smallest number of negro slave laborers, are in the most backward condition, as to general prosperity and social progress, and contribute least to the support of Government, education and religion.

It is also well known that emancipation or abolition of negro slavery has been tried on a large scale in the United States, and in the first instance, under varying and local circumstances, and has uniformly resulted in the degradation of the negro race, and the ruin of the communities in which it has been most extensively tried, with a few unimportant exceptions to those exceptional cases (Barbadoes, &c.) the negro has been kept in very nearly the same relative condition as before abolition, his wages being but 20 or 25 cents a day, which is less than he receives in a state of slavery in the United States. To secure negro industry by reducing wages thus to the verge of starvation, would be virtually enslaving the white laborers of the United States. The utter ruin of Hayti and Jamaica needs no demonstration here, as it is admitted, as visibly portrayed, by the champions of abolition—the travelers Caulder, Bigelow, Sewall, Trollope, and others.

Throughout the slave labor, or more properly mixed labor States, those counties which approximate nearest to the condition of the white labor States, by having the smallest number of negro slave laborers, are in the most backward condition, as to general prosperity and social progress, and contribute least to the support of Government, education and religion.

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As an inference from the above unquestionable propositions, and as a matter of common observation by travelers and business men, it may be stated that of all social institutions which have ever been devised for improving the condition of society, and especially of the laboring population—for checking the progress of pauperism, crime, and disease—for strengthening the spirit of constitutional liberty, and promoting the growth and diffusion of sincere religion, and the spirit of friendly and brotherly brotherhood among men, negro slave labor has been the most efficient. At the same time it has saved, elevated, civilized, and Christianized the most degraded and brutal of the great races of men, and may, in time, lift them up to the American standard of intelligence, virtue, and liberty; while emancipation at this time would utterly blight their prospects, and render their future one of barbarism and ultimate extermination—a result which some Abolitionists caudily propose to desire.

Having stated these general propositions, let us look to their source in the

EVALUATION OF THE CENSUS.

In examining the census of 1850, we dis-

cover that the entire real and personal es-

tate of the inhabitants of each State, when

divided equally among the free inhabitants

(including the free colored), gives the fol-

lowing amount in value per capita:

South Carolina.....\$1,025 New Hampshire.....\$325

Mississippi.....\$1,025 Connecticut.....\$325

Georgia.....\$1,025 Vermont.....\$325

Tennessee.....\$1,025 Alabama.....\$325

Arkansas.....\$1,025 Maine.....\$325

Missouri.....\$1,025 Massachusetts.....\$325

North Carolina.....\$1,025 Illinois.....\$325

New York.....\$1,025 Michigan.....\$325

Iowa.....\$1,025 Indiana.....\$325

Pennsylvania.....\$1,025 Rhode Island.....\$325

North Carolina.....\$1,025 New Jersey.....\$325

SUMMARY.

WEALTH PER CAPITA OF THE FREE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1850.

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Daily Democrat.

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HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
W. E. HUGHES.....State Printer.
Offices—29 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1862.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern close at 12:00 P.M.;
Southern Kentucky via L. N. R. R., (General offices,
and post office, closed at 12:00 P.M.)
Western, via Cincinnati, close at 9:00 A.M., and arrives at
L. N. R. R. close at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A.M.
Lexington, Ky., close at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P.M.
Frankfort, Ky., close at 6:00 P.M., and arrives at
12:00 P.M.
Louisville, Ky., close at 12:00 at night, and arrives at
6:00 P.M.
Henderson, Ky., close at 6:00 P.M.
Wilmington, Del.—Fridays at 1:00 P.M., and arrives at
4:00 P.M.
Newark, Del.—Close at 6:00 A.M., and arrives at
4:00 P.M.
Boston, where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the last close at 7:00 P.M.

CITY NEWS.

Military Directory.

General—General Boyle, commanding United States forces in Louisville, has his headquarters on Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway.
Capt. Julian Powers, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, in command of the Third and Jefferson streets.
Major W. B. Spencer, commanding post-office on Chestnut street, between Jefferson and Green.
Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above Third street.
Major H. C. Spangler, Commissary of Subsistence—Dr. J. F. Head, Medical Inspector—Dr. James C. Smith, Surgeon—Dr. J. W. D. Jones, Surgeon—Capt. W. F. Davis, Assistant Quartermaster (in charge of transportation)—office on Main street, between Second and Third streets.
Captain Hall, military storekeeper—Main street, between Second and Third streets.
Paymaster's Office—corner of Third and Walnut streets.
United States Depository—over the Postoffice.
Lieutenant-Surgeon, U.S.A., Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

General Hospitals in Louisville.
No. 1—corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.
No. 2—Prison Hospital, corner of Tenth and Broadway.
No. 3—Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
No. 4—corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
No. 5—corner of Second and Chestnut.
No. 6—Second street, between Fifth and Center.
No. 7—in a hill east of Park barracks.
No. 8—corner of Second and Chestnut.
No. 9—corner of Market and Wenzel streets.
No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Han-
cock.
No. 11—corner of Chestnut and Floyd, and City Hos-
pital.
No. 12—corner of Magazine and Ninth streets.
No. 13—corner of Second and Chestnut streets.
No. 14—corner of Brook street and Broadway (for
patients).
No. 15—Griffith House, Newburg pike.
No. 16—Walton's houses, Jeffersonville, Ind.
No. 17—corner of Main and Chestnut.
No. 18—Jefferson street, between Main and Chestnut.
No. 19—Johnson's House, between the Bardstown and Newburg turnpikes.

CIRCULAR.

DEMOCRAT OFFICE,
Louisville, December 1st, 1862.
In consequence of the large increase in the cost of printing material, we shall, after Saturday, December 6th, increase the price of the Democrat to dealers half a cent per copy over present rates.
do it HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Advance of Subscriptions.
The rapid advance in paper—now nearly one hundred per cent. more than it was some two months ago—compels us to increase the rates of subscriptions for the Democrat or abandon the business.

We trust the increased cost of paper will not continue, but from present indications it will advance to a still higher figure. To enable us to continue, we have fixed our figures as follows:

Daily in city (paper quarterly) one year.....	\$10.00
Daily in city (per advance) one year.....	8.00
Daily to country one year.....	6.00
Daily to country one month.....	6.00
Weekly (single copies) one year.....	2.00
Weekly (single copies) one day (one copy for getting up).....	10.00

We reluctantly advance to these rates; but the imperative necessity, on account of the increased cost of all printing material, compels us to do the step. It is but a trifling addition to each patron, but enough to aggregate to ruin any establishment that would undertake to continue to furnish papers at old rates.

Subscriptions paid to the Carrier, 15 cents per week.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, Dec. 9. Aaron Conn, charged with shooting and killing James Suter, \$1,000 to answer manslaughter.

Ann Barrett came to the jail last night very drunk and applied for admittance. Mr. Thomas gave her a lodging. The Judge discharged her upon the promise that she would immediately return to Cincinnati.

Robert Lloyd, charged with drunkenness and deserting property of Miss Nancy Smith, bail in \$200 to be of good behavior for six months, and bail in \$100 to answer a charge of destroying property, before the Grand Jury.

Many Jane Roberts, stealing clothing of Mrs. Gabriel Reed; bail in \$200 to answer felony.

Col. Foster's men went out from Henderson, Kentucky, on a scouting excursion one night last week. They came to a house where there was a dancing party; they surrounded the house and captured ten guerrillas. They took them prisoners and placed them in a store for safe-keeping. In the morning they marched them out and took them to the Federal camp.

The following prisoners, taken by a detachment of Col. Shanks' regiment, were brought to the city last night, on board the Star Grey Eagle, from Owensboro, Kentucky: E. F. Coffman, T. B. Drane, Samuel Drane, J. W. Simmonds, J. T. Soyers, John Young, J. A. Woodward, A. W. Posey, W. W. Holley, J. P. Banard, and E. C. Woodward.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—An estimable young man, the name of John Hern, died from lockjaw yesterday afternoon. He tramped on a nail a few days ago, which resulted in his death.

QUERY?—Was this brigade of Dumont's division recently captured by John Morgan, the same that made itself so notorious about Frankfort, scalping negroes, &c., &c?

The Licking river has been obstructed with ice for two or three days past. Great troops of boys from Covington and Newport enjoyed themselves skating on it.

About twenty-five thousand hogs have been killed thus far this season, in New Albany and Jeffersonville.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. C. Merrell, Esq., the able editor of the Nashville Union, yesterday.

J. H. Mosby is our authorized agent at Russellville.

Amusements.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.—We announced yesterday morning the prospective arrival of Gottschalk, and now learn that he, with Carlotta Patti, will give a concert next Monday evening at Masonic Temple. Gottschalk's fame is world-wide, and his attainments well-known to many of our citizens. We have no doubt the occasion will be a pecuniary as well as artistic success.

THEATER.—Notwithstanding the attractions elsewhere, Mr. Eddy had a good house last night. The bill for this evening is a good one, and those who delight in theatrical performances should by all means be present.

MUSIC HALL.—This favorite resort was very well attended last night by a select and quite fashionable audience. We should have been better pleased had the house been filled to its full capacity. The performances gave great delight to all in attendance, especially the afterpiece of Robert Macaire, a burlesque on the drama of that name. This troupe is nightly winning new laurels, and establishing itself as a fixture among us. A new programme to-night.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—A very large audience greeted the Arlington, Leon & Bonnier Minstrels last night. The elegance of their vocal and instrumental performances, the beauty or grotesqueness of their dances, the side-splitting mirth demanded by their burlesques and comic scenes, all render Masonic Temple an exceedingly interesting place to spend the evening. This troupe will remain with us only this week, and we advise those who would see them to go soon.

THE DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT HARTSVILLE.

We presume there can no longer be any doubt of the surrender of a brigade of Federal troops to Morgan. The Nashville Union of yesterday says: We are informed that Johnson and Morgan, at the head of about six thousand troops, surprised and captured a brigade of about two thousand Federals, at or near Harrisville, on the Cumberland, day before yesterday. Re-enforcements were sent out immediately from Gallatin, and recaptured nearly all the arms, and retaken a small number of the Federals, together with tents, &c. We learn the above from passengers on the Louisville train. The facts, as we learned them, are discreditible to the commanding officers. As our information is unofficial, we refrain from further comment.

The odds, if there were any, should have made no difference. If our forces had not shown the white feather, they could have whipped Morgan, or held him at bay until re-enforcements arrived. Here will be another batch of "night-caps"—according to Gen. Rosecrans' order.

The Cincinnati Times has the following explanation of the conduct of one of the Ohio regiments, and some items about the brigade, we have not seen elsewhere:

For as one of our regiments are concerned, we think we can explain the disaster. It did not have a single experienced officer. Re-enforced members of the Military Committee, entirely given to military service, were foisted upon the regiment, and we suppose, that when brought into action, the regiment became confused and did not stand. We have not yet known a well officered regiment to fail to do its duty.

We have before us a letter from a private in Colonel Tafel's regiment, written from Huntsville, on the 30th ult., which shows that the attack was a surprise. He writes that the 12th Ohio, previous to being attacked by Morgan at Tompkinsville, and finding they were outnumbered, had a retreat, making forced marches to Hartsville. The brigade expected to meet the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, Major Gunkle in command, and pushed on immediately after Woodward.

They arrived at Clarksville about dusk, and found they had crossed the Cumberland into Tennessee. They pursued to the river, but could not cross, and had to return without accomplishing the object of their march.

While in Clarksville, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, which shook the houses to their foundation and shattered window-panes from the sashes. Soldiers and citizens ran for the middle of the street, but no one was hurt.

The Seventeenth Kentucky marched seventy-five miles in three days.

Col. McLevy commanded the expedition, leaving Col. Stout in command of the post at Hopkinsville in his absence. Col. McLevy was a good and gallant officer. His career was not brilliant, but he was a true and勇敢的战士.

He was a member of the Legislature, and should unite in recommending him for valuable services rendered at Donelson and Shiloh, for Brigadier-General. He is worthy and well qualified for the position.

Those who desire to raise companies for this regiment (Forty-fourth Kentucky), will address Colonel Todd, at Shelbyville; Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, at Louisville; or Major Bramlette, at Columbia, Kentucky, when they will receive the proper authority to progress with the work.

On the 1st inst., the Eighth Kentucky cavalry were ordered to Hopkinsville, and the Seventeenth Kentucky to return here in the latter to subserve the interest of this section.

The guerrillas are pretty well cleaned out of this section, and those that remain scattered around are leaving, giving themselves up, or being captured daily.

The mails pass uninterrupted to Columbus, and Col. Bruce is determined, through the aid of Col. McClellan and Shackelford, to keep it up.

Below here, some eight or ten guerrillas have been found dead in the woods—supposed to have been the work of home guards—a wholesome lesson for such scamps.

We have cold biting weather—winter is earnest. More anon.

AN ORDINANCE

TO GRAVE THE UNPAVED PORTIONS OF THE SIDEWALK ON BOTH SIDES OF FIFTEENTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO JEFFERSON STREETS.

It is ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street between Eleventh and Twelfth shall be paved in accordance with specifications to be furnished by the City Engineer, and under his supervision; said work to be executed at the exclusive expense of the owners of property binding thereon, the city to be liable for no part of the cost thereof, and if in any event the city should be compelled to pay any portion of the cost thereof, she reserves the right to remove the material.

W. O. RONALD, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C.

W. F. BARRET, P. B. A.

S. A. MILLER, C. B. A.

Approved Dec. 8th, 1862.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

Attest: SAM'L A. MILLER, C. B. A.

An Ordinance

TO PAVE THE UNPAVED PORTIONS OF THE SIDEWALKS ON BOTH SIDES OF CHESTNUT BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STREETS.

It is ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street between Eleventh and Twelfth shall be paved in accordance with specifications to be furnished by the City Engineer, and under his supervision; said work to be executed at the exclusive expense of the owners of property binding thereon, the city to be liable for no part of the cost thereof, and if in any event the city should be compelled to pay any portion of the cost thereof, she reserves the right to remove the material.

W. O. RONALD, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C.

W. F. BARRET, P. B. A.

S. A. MILLER, C. B. A.

Approved Dec. 15th, 1862.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

Attest: SAM'L A. MILLER, C. B. A.

An Ordinance

TO PAVE THE SIDEWALKS ON THE WEST SIDE OF NINETEENTH STREET, FROM CHESTNUT TO MAGAZINE.

It is ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalk, on the west side of Nineteenth street, from Chestnut to Magazine, shall be paved in accordance with specifications to be furnished by the City Engineer, and under his supervision; said work to be executed at the exclusive cost of the owners of property binding thereon, the city to be liable for no part of the cost thereof, and if in any event the city should be compelled to pay any portion of the cost thereof, she reserves the right to remove the material.

W. O. RONALD, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C.

W. F. BARRET, P. B. A.

S. A. MILLER, C. B. A.

Approved Dec. 18th, 1862.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

Attest: SAM'L A. MILLER, C. B. A.

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